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EDINBURGH, *Oct.* 25.

The Speech of the Elector of Hanover to the pretended Parliament met at Weſtminſter on Thurſday the 17th of October 1745.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE open and unnatural Rebellion, which has broke out, and is ſtill continuing in Scotland, has obliged me to call you together ſooner than I intended; and I ſhall lay nothing before you at preſent, but what immediately relates to our Security at home, reſerving all other Conſiderations to a farther Opportunity. So wicked and daring an Attempt, in Favour of a Popiſh Pretender to my Crown, headed by his eldeſt Son, carried on by Numbers of traiterous and deſperate Perſons within the Kingdom, and encouraged by my Enemies abroad, requires the immediate Advice and Aſſiſtance of my Parliament to ſuppreſs and extinguiſh it. The Duty and Affection for me and my Government, and the vigilant and zealous Care for the Safety of the Nation, which have with ſo much Unanimity been ſhewn by my faithful Subjects, give me the firmeſt Aſſurance, that you are met together reſolved to act with a Spirit becoming a Time of common Danger, and with ſuch Vigour, as will end in the Confuſion of all thoſe, who have engaged in, or fomented this Rebellion.

I have, throughout the whole Courſe of my Reign, made the Laws of the Land the Rule of my Government, and the Preſervation of the Conſtitution in Church and State, and the Rights of my People, the main End and Aim of all my Actions. It is therefore the more aſtoniſhing, that any of my Proteſtant Subjects, who have known and enjoyed the Benefits reſulting from thence, and have heard of the imminent Dangers theſe Kingdoms were wonderfully delivered from, by the happy Revolution, ſhould by any Arts and Management be deluded into Meaſures, that muſt, at once, deſtroy their Religion and Liberties, introduce Popery and arbitrary Power, and ſubject them to a foreign Yoke.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I rely on your Affection to me and your Care and Concern for our common Safety, to grant me ſuch a Supply, as may enable me entirely to extinguiſh this Rebellion, effectually to diſcourage any foreign Power from aſſiſting the Rebels; and to reſtore the Peace of the Kingdom; for which Purpoſe I will order the proper Eſtimates to be laid before you. Amongſt the many ill Conſequences of this wicked Attempt, the extraordinary Burden, which it muſt bring upon my faithful Subjects, very ſenſibly affects me. But let thoſe anſwer for it, whoſe Treaſon has occaſioned it, and my People be convinced what they owe to thoſe Diſturbers of our Peace, who are endeavouring to make this Kingdom a Scene of Blood and Confuſion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many evident Proofs this Parliament has given of their Duty, Fidelity, and Affection to me; and of their ſteady Adherence to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, and the true Intereſt of their Country, make me repoſe myſelf entirely on the Zeal and Vigour of your Proceedings and Reſolutions. I am confident you will act like Men, who conſider that every thing dear and valuable to them is attacked; and I queſtion not, but, by the Bleſſing of God, we ſhall, in a ſhort Time, ſee this Rebellion end, not only in reſtoring the Tranquillity of my Government, but in procuring greater Strength to that excellent Conſtitution, which it was deſigned to ſubvert. The Maxims of this Conſtitution ſhall ever be the Rules of my Conduct. The Intereſt of me, and my People, is always the ſame, and inſeparable. In this common Intereſt let us unite; and all thoſe, who ſhall heartily and vigorouſly exert themſelves in this juſt and national Cauſe, may always depend on my Protection and Favour.

OBSERVATIONS on the foregoing Speech.

THo' the preſent War between the King and the Duke of Hanover be moſt unjuſtly ſtiled a *Rebellion*, no Man will deny it to be *open*; but ſure nothing can be more ridiculous and abſurd than to call it either *wicked* or *unnatural*. Is any thing leſs wicked or unnatural than for a Prince, moſt unjuſtly deprived of his Birthright, to endeavour to recover it by Force of Arms? Is it wicked or unnatural for thoſe who are ſenſible of the Wrong done to the ROYAL FAMILY, under whoſe Favour and Protection they have ſo long flouriſhed, and acquired their Titles and Eſtates, to endeavour to aſſiſt that ſame Royal Family in ſo lawful a Claim? And is not this the Caſe of the greateſt part of the Nobility and Gentry of the whole Iſland? Have not all their Predeceſſors acknowledged the Title of the STEWARTS, and ſworn over and over to maintain it? This Motive indeed regards great Numbers, and ought to be ſeriouſly conſidered by all thoſe that have any Sparks of Honour remaining; but the next regards all the Inhabitants of what Rank or Degree ſoever. Is any thing more natural, than for an oppreſſed People to endeavour to throw off a Yoke that galls them to the quick, and to rid themſelves of a foreign and illegal Government, under which they have ſo long groaned to no purpoſe?

What the *common Danger* ſpoken of is, let the Elector make out. That he is in Danger of loſing a Crown to which he has no Right, is not to be diſputed: But what has any Man elſe to fear? It is in every Subject's Power to preſerve his Religion, Life, Liberty and Eſtate. Ne-

ther the King nor Prince intends to deprive any Man of theſe: Their *Declarations* are full on the Subject; and when Succeſs crowns their Arms, it will be as little their Intereſt as it is their Inclination to break their Word.

The Elector aſſerts, that he has throughout the whole Courſe of his Reign made the Laws of the Land the *Rule* of his Government; but he had ſpoken more properly, had he ſaid, that not only he himſelf, but his Predeceſſor before him, had, by the Help of the moſt bare-faced Corruption, made the Laws of the Land to ſquare with their Government. Had it been ſuch as the Elector here deſcribes it, it would ſcarce have been in the Power of one Man, how bold and enterprizing ſoever, to ſhake the Foundations of his Throne.

If the Septennial and Riot Acts, the South Sea, Charitable Corporation and Exciſe Schemes, the open and unnatural Venality and Corruption of Parliaments, the frequent Wars, Expeditions and ignominious Treaties about *Bremen* and *Verden*, the Numbers of foreign Troops, particularly the Hanoverians taken into Engliſh Pay, the Uſage the Britiſh Troops have ſince met with, and the immenſe Load of Debt contracted for ſuch Purpoſes, were all deſigned for the Good of Great Britain, it might be wondered that the Nation ſhould be weary of ſo wiſe and fatherly an Adminiſtration. But if the contrary be true to a Demonſtration, what Wonder is it, that thoſe who are no longer able to bear ſo much Oppreſſion, ſhould endeavour to find a Remedy for it, when ſo fair an Opportunity is offered them?

There are few indeed among us, but have heard of the famous *Revolution* which happened in the Year 1688: But all thoſe who are acquainted with any thing more than the bare Name of it, muſt know it was, as to the Generality of theſe Nations, the Effect of Chance and Surprize, and not of any previous Deliberation. Not one in an hundred of thoſe who then called over the Prince of Orange, ever dreamt of dethroning the King, much leſs of baniſhing the Royal Family, to make room for Strangers. The Ambition of an unnatural Nephew and Son-in-law, rendered him an *Uſurper*, after he had entred the Kingdom as a *Deliverer*. By his rough and inhuman Uſage, he firſt drove away the King, whoſe Errors he pretended to redreſs; then he impriſoned and forced him a ſecond time to make his Eſcape: After this he called a *Convention*, an Aſſembly utterly unknown to the Engliſh Laws and Conſtitution. Theſe People declared the King had *abdicated*, though he *retired* only to preſerve his Life and Liberty, when in imminent Danger. From hence they proceeded to give the Crown to the Prince of Orange, without any Regard to the Rights of an Infant Prince, to whoſe Charge it was indeed unnatural to impute any Fault, unleſs it were one, to be born among us: And his Highneſs with equal Generoſity, as well as Authority, made them a *Parliament:* Lo the Groundwork of the happy Revolution! to patch up which, ſuch immenſe Quantities of Blood and Treaſure have been ſince expended, and which it ſeems cannot be ſupported without *foreign Armies*, called over every now and then to maintain the Rights of a free People, who either cannot or will not fight for themſelves, or when they offer it, are not to be truſted.

But why the Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons ſhould from hence ſee Occaſion to *increaſe* the uſual Expences, is hard to conceive. Are all the others to be ſtill continued, and foreign Prize-fighters to be maintained abroad as well as at home? Are the Wants of the Queen of Hungary, now Empreſs, ſtill to be ſupplied, and is Engliſh Blood and Treaſure to be laviſhed in Quarrels they have nothing to do with? Is this the Tenderneſs of a Father to his good Subjects, whilſt he calls for Vengeance on the Heads of thoſe, who have but too much Reaſon to be weary of being ſo?

However, both Houſes addreſſed on the above Speech; and, for Diſpatch ſake, read a firſt, 2d and 3d time, and paſſed a Bill for ſuſpending the *Habeas Corpus* Act.

Tueſday laſt the Prince reviewed at Duddingſton the 5600 Men of his Infantry cantoned about this City. As ſome of theſe Men were marching up the Eaſter-Walk to the Review, the Garriſon of the Caſtle fired ſome Cannon at them, and diſcharged a Mortar-piece, the Shell whereof fell on the Stubble Land between the two Walks; but no Hurt enſued. They alſo diſcharged 7 Cannon at a Body of Men and Women of the Aſſociate Presbytery, as they were paſſing by Wrights-houſes to Divine Service, ſuſpecting they were Highlanders; but neither did theſe Shot any other Miſchief than breaking through the Houſe of James Steil Brewer, and two other Houſes. The Garriſon ſent Yeſterday a Meſſage to deliver them back the Bullets.

We are aſſured that a fourth Ship from France landed at Stonehaven laſt Saturday, having aboard Neceſſaries of various Kinds for the Prince's Army. This Ship having been deſcried by ſome People on the Coaſt, Notice thereof was ſent to Capt. Beavor, who immediately ſailed with his Fox in queſt of her; but ſhe had not only unladed her Cargo, but alſo planted her Cannon ſo advantageouſly on the Beach, that the Captain returned *re infecta*.

However, on Wedneſday, Capt. Beavor, in Reſentment of this Diſappointment, having been joined in the Frith by a 50 Gun Ship of Byng's Squadron, fell a cannonading the Town of Leith; but finding they could not do all the Miſchief they intended, by reaſon of the Interpoſition of the Piers, they turned up to Newhaven and battered that Town for ſome Hours with 12 Pounder Balls, whereby ſeveral Houſes were beat down, and the poor Inhabitants with their Wives and Children ruined. There can no other Reaſon be aſſigned for this Act of Tyranny upon innocent People, unleſs it be, That the Court at London has declared War againſt the whole Kingdom of Scotland without Diſtinction. We hear of no other Loſs, but that a Child and a Cow were killed. ——It were to be wiſhed the Captain might ſtand Trial for theſe Doings at *St. Johnſton*, as his Brother did for his, Anno 1721.——Two poor Fiſhermen were alſo wounded, one of them mortally.

The Prince's Army having now ſecured the Paſſage over the Forth, at Alloa, by planting Batteries of 14 Cannon on each Side of the River, the March of the Forces from the North will be 3 or 4 Days leſs than formerly.

Since the above Paſſage has been cleared, ſeveral Parties of Men are come over from the North, who unani-

mouſly declare, That the whole North Country is up and in Arms, particularly the Fraſers, Mackintoſhes, a Body of the Grants, &c.

A Gentleman who is arrived from the North ſays, That he met the Right Hon. Lord Lewis Gordon with a Squadron of Horſe, on his Way to raiſe and bring up the Vaſſals and Tenants of the Illuſtrious Family of Gordon.

The Right Hon. Lords, Reynold and Nicolas Mackenzies, Sons to the deceas'd Moſt Hon. Marquis of Seafort, have waited upon the Prince and kiſſed his Hand.

A Letter from Aberdeen ſays, We are here under the moſt diſmal Apprehenſions of the utter Ruin of our Country, threatned on one Hand with a Landing of Danes, Swedes, &c. who, ſupported by Britiſh and Dutch Troops, muſt make a vaſt Army. On the other Hand, they are as poſitive that Deſcents will be made upon our Country, of Scots, Iriſh and Swiſs from France. What Part the People ſhall act is the Queſtion. Sure none can ſtand and act the Spectator.

The PARALLEL.

BRITAIN with half an Eye may ſee
Of all her Woe the *Spring*,
Foreign Domains, tho' poor they be,
And a *Diſputed King*.
Then, *Britons*, do not, as the *Jews*,
Your rightful Prince reject *;
A Prince! who every Title ſhews,
To merit your Reſpect:
But while it is To-day compound,
And ſnatch the profer'd Bliſs,
Leſt you become to Nations round,
A Proverb and a Hiſs.

* *St. John* xix. 5.

Extract of a Letter from Newcaſtle, Oct. 22.

General Cope is gone through this Place for London, and General Handaſyde commands in his room at Berwick. A Gentleman who is juſt come over from Holland aſſures, 'That a Gentleman, from Scotland, had 'demanded in Form of the States General, That the 'Scots Brigade of Troops in the Service of their High 'Mightineſſes may be forthwith ſent home to Scotland, 'and enter into the Service of their natural Prince and 'Country?' The Gentleman ſays, this Demand had occaſioned a general Conſternation.——We are no leſs ſo here; for we are informed, that the Dutch Troops now in England will not be at Liberty to act againſt the Scots Army, eſpecially as there is now a French Miniſter at the Court of Holyroodhouſe, which People look upon as a Declaration on the Part of the French Monarch, that he is an Ally of the Family of *Stuart*. Some Jacobite or other found Means laſt Week to get upon our Walls and ſpiked up the Cannon.

A Letter from Montroſe adviſes, that a Gentleman, who came over with the laſt Ship from France, aſſures, That his Highneſs Prince Henry was ready to embark for England at the Head of 15,000 Men when they left France, and that George Earl Marſhal would ſet out at the ſame time, the others put to Sea with 6000 Troops for Scotland.

The Amſterdam Gazette in the Article from Ghent in Flanders, dated the 20th Oct. N. S. ſays, 'The Scots, 'Iriſh and Swiſs Regiments are all quartered at Oſtend 'and along the Coaſts. We ſtill talk of a ſpeedy Em'barkation. It will conſiſt of 12,000 Men; and the 'Lieut. General Count Lowendahl will have the Com'mand of this Army.'

A Letter from Berwick ſays, Our Garriſon has been reinforced with 800 Militia, badly armed; the Men look not much better than the Dutch Boys who landed here.

The *Glaſgow Journal* of Monday the 21ſt inſt. is ſtuffed with Lies and Calumnies; an Inſtance of the firſt may be the landing of 2000 Marines at Inverneſs, under the Command of Lord Lowdon; of the latter, the Highlanders having thrown their own wounded Men into Pits at the late Battle of Gladſmuir. It is very well known, that by the Orders of his Royal Highneſs, particular Care has been taken all along of the wounded, not only of his own Men, but of thoſe of the Enemy. The Rudeneſs ſaid to have been uſed towards the Duke of Douglas is as falſe as the reſt, and never could come from any Body that write by his Grace's Orders. It is very ſurprizing that the Magiſtrates of Glaſgow ſhould ſuffer ſuch impudent Falſhoods to be printed there.

Yeſterday William Riddel received 100 Laſhes, by Sentence of a Court Martial, having been convicted of ſome Acceſſion to the Miſchiefs done by Monro, who was lately ſhot to Death. —— Riddel is to ly in a Dungeon and live upon Bread and Water, while the Army remains here, unleſs this latter Part of the Sentence is mitigated.

Yeſternight 100 more Men of the Clan Macgregor, from Balquhidder, came into the Prince's Quarters.

The Lairds of Sana and Largie, Macdonalds of Argyleſhire, have armed their Tenants, and are on March Southwards.

P. S. The Right Hon. Lord George Murray, who went from this Monday Afternoon for Perth, having execute the Inſtructions given him by his Royal Highneſs, both there and in other Places on the Road, returned laſt Night to Holyroodhouſe with ſeveral Horſe and Carts loaded with Firelocks, Broad-ſwords, Gold, Money, &c. that came by the Ships from France.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 19.

Hague, October 21. *N. S.* We have Advice from Dunkirk, that on the 11th inſt. ſix Ships, carrying from 10 to 16 Guns, ſailed out of that Port to the Northward, laden with Arms and Ammunition, and full mann'd, with ſeveral Officers, but no Soldiers on board.

St. James's, Oct. 19. Yeſterday Morning about Nine o'Clock, his R. Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland arrived here in good Health; his Highneſs left Bruſſels on Monday laſt at Six in the Evening, arrived at Willemſtadt the next Day, and at Noon on Wedneſday embarked on board his Majeſty's Yacht, the Fubbs off Helvoetſluys, and landed on Thurſday about Two in the Afternoon, at Southwold in Suffolk.

From the St. James's Evening Poſt, Oct. 19.

Milan, Sept. 26. *O. S.* Since the Action of the 27th ult. at Baſſignana, Count Gages has divided his Army

into 2 Corps, one of which is encamped near Valencia upon the Po; and the other having paſſed the Seſſia, is advanced towards Caſal. By this Diſpoſition of his Troops, the Spaniſh General has cut off all Communication between the Auſtrian and Piedmonteſe Army, and the Body of Troops upon the Adda, commanded by General Palavicini.

Paris, Oct. 11. *O. S.* An Expreſs is arrived here with an Account, that on the 30th ult. a Body of our Troops, under the Command of the Count de Lautrec, had defeated in the Valley of Pragelas a Body of 15000 Piedmonteſe, under the Command of the Marquis de Garet, wherein the Count took the ſaid Marquis Priſoner, and 36 Officers, and about 550 of them were killed, wounded and made Priſoners, one Piece of Cannon was taken, 3 Faulkonets, 5 Enſigns, and all the Baggage, &c. This Action will much facilitate the March of our Troops towards Feneſtrelles.

The firſt Battalion of the Regiment of French Guards is expected here next Tueſday from Flanders, from whence we learn, that the Mareſchal de Saxe, who has been very bad, has been for ſome Days a little better. As there is a conſtant Diſcourſe here of an approaching Embarkment to ſupport the young Pretender, it is ſaid that all our Scots and Iriſh Regiments are coming to the Coaſt to be tranſported into England or Scotland, under the Convoy of a Fleet, which they pretend is equipping at Breſt, and that my Lord Clare will have the Command of them, and not Count Lowendahl, as was ſaid. *Te Deum* was ſung on Monday laſt for the taking of Aeth, and there were great Rejoicings, with Bonfires and Illuminations on the Occaſion.

LONDON, *Oct.* 17.

We are aſſured that there are not any Daniſh Troops landed in any Part of Great Britain.

Private Letters by Yeſterday's Holland Mail, take Notice of a great Part of the King of Sardinia's Palace at Turin being burnt down, to the Damage of ſeveral Millions of their Money. *Ought not this Damage to be made good by us to our truſty Ally?*

Bank Stock 139 (fallen 30 per Cent. within theſe 3 Weeks) South-Sea Stock 100. Ditto Old Annuities no Price. Million Bank 115. Emperor's Loan 7 per Cent. no Price. Ditto 5 per Cent. no Price. Bank Circulation no Price. India Bonds 1 l. 3 s. Diſcount. Salt Tallies 9 1 4th Diſcount. Exchequer Orders, no Price.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stoln out of a Shop in the Lawn market, upon Wedneſday Night or Thurſday Morning laſt,

Fourteen and a half Yards BLUE and WHITE COTTON CHEQUE, Yard and half Quarter broad, of a big Loom. If any Perſon ſhall ſee, or hear of the ſame being expoſed to Sale, will be ſo good as to take the Trouble to inform the Publiſher of this Paper, who will direct them to the Owner, by whom they will be handſomely rewarded, and no Queſtions aſked.

To be SETT in Tack preſently for 19 *Years, from Martinmas firſt,*

The BACK HILLS of *TILLICULTRIE*, in the Shire of Clackmannan, reckoned able to graſe ten thouſand Sheep; and for the Encouragement of the Tackſman, they ſhall have Sheep well graſed upon ſaid Hill this Summer and Harveſt at a very eaſy Rate. The Rental and other Particulars to be ſeen at the Houſe of Tillicultrie, and alſo at Edinburgh with James Halyburton Writer to the Signet.

¶ *GAIRDNER* and *TAYLOR*, in their Warehouſe at the Sign of the Golden Key, oppoſite to Forreſter's Wynd, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, continue to ſell, in Wholeſale and Retail, at loweſt Prices, all Sorts of WOOLLEN, NARROW and BROAD CLOTHS of the Manufacture of Scotland, in ſame manner as was done by the late *Andrew Gairdner*, who was one of the firſt Introducers of an extenſive Manufactory of this Kind, ſo very beneficial to, and ſo much wanted in this Country; and it is hoped that Gentlemen, without engaging themſelves to any particular Undertakers only, will always be pleaſed to encourage ſuch Manufacturers who by Practice are enabled to make ſufficient Goods, and all Traders who employ their Stocks that Way; and that they will buy what they have Occaſion for from thoſe who ſhall ſerve them beſt and cheapeſt, as the only Method to encourage Merchants in general to deal in Scots Cloths, and enlarge this Branch of Woollen Manufacture.

At above Warehouſe to be ſold at loweſt Rates, great Choice of TARTANS, the neweſt Patterns, Cotton Checks and Sarges, of which they are alſo *Makers*; and Varieties of Scots Carpets, Hats, Stockings, &c. Where likewiſe *Clothiers* may have Wool to manufacture upon their Account or may be provided in an Quantity of Spaniſh or other Wool, Dyeries, and Inſtruments proper for them, on reaſonable Terms.

Nota, They give ready Money for *Wool* fit for Clothing and all ſufficient Scots Woollen Cloths.